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THESE are the days in which one almost wishes that he was in search of the north pole with Captain Peary.

A COUNTRY exchange is unhappy because the yacht in which the President sailed did not fly the American flag. I had been pulled down.

THE failure of a large restaurant within the world's fair grounds either proves that the reports of exorbitant prices are false or that such rates have curtailed patronage.

If all the people in this country who have a sure cure for rheumatism write to Mr. Cleveland, his mail will be larger than it was during the height of the office-seeking clamor.

SILVER bullion recovered from its tumble of last week to 70 and 72 cents an ounce. At the latter figure, at which the government purchased, the builion in a silver dollar was worth nearly 553;

A YEAR ago, when there was rather more employment than labor, one might throw up a job to-day and get another to-morrow. Now, one may meet fifty or a hundred men seeking employment where one opportunity to work is found.

It is stated that the silver men, and even such men as Jerry Simpson, prefer Representative Burrows, Republican, of Michigan, for Speaker to Mr. Crisp. With the rules of the do-something House of the Fifty-first Congress, Mr. Burrows would make a model Speaker.

THE case of the man in this State who kept his money in his coat pocket, which he left to burn when his room. was found to be on fire, should serve as a warning to those over self-confident people who assume that their money is safer about their persons than in the

THE Chicago Journal figures out that 419,000 people visited the world's fair on the Fourth of July, while the gate registers show only 324,000. It says that the registers do not register and that the gate keepers get the money. A grab of \$50,000 in a day should turn a reasonable number of gate keepers into millionaires during the season.

THE falling off in the volume of business done by the clearing houses outside of New York city over 1112 per cent. the past week, compared with the corresponding week of 1892, does not indicate as large a decline in current business as might be inferred after reading those New York papers which are laboring to emphasize the President's object lesson.

In his speechat Gettysburg, Governor Flower expressed bitter regret that he had not taken a part in that memorable battle. It is too late now, but at that time the invitation to join the Union army was more than cordial. But if the Governor regrets nonparticipation, he can congratulate himself that he will not be called a coffee cooler and rednosed pension fraud.

UNDER the Harrison administration American fishing vessels off Nova Scotia were not persecuted, but the incoming of Mr. Cleveland, with Mr. Bayard at the British court, seem to have been a signal for the Canadian authorities to recommence their outrages upon fishing vessels sailing under the stars and stripes. Canada assumes that it can get the free markets of the United States by pursuing a persecuting policy.

THE silver, or the money question, as it may be called, does not divide on strictly party lines, but we predict that when it comes to a show of hands in Congress, a majority of the Republicans in both branches will be found for anything that tends to fix a stable currency, while a majority of the Democrats in both branches will be found in favor of getting out what is called more money, no matter what its quality may be, or how it is got out, or what disaster it may work to the business of the country. The Democratic party has always been wrong on the money question, and there is no probability of its getting right now.

THE genius that presides over the telegraph wires that circle round the world seems to be filled with the modern spirit of freedom which prefers a republic to a monarchy. First came the report that the King of Greece had abdicated, and that the country would at once organize a republican form of government, and now is heard the rumor that Australia has declared her independence of the mother country, and will be self-governing. The first story, as it turned out,

reason to suspect that the second is not yet true; but the fact that such reports go into circulation, and create little surprise and no consternation, even when accepted as correct, shows the tendency of the times and the feeling that is in the air in these closing years of the nineteenth century.

THE YOUNGER ELEMENT IN CHURCH WORK.

The Baptist Young People's Union. whose international meeting will open in Indianapolis this week, is an important and notable gathering. The rapid growth of these young people's societies since they were first organized, a few years ago, is remarkable in the history of religious movements. They are the outgrowth of a belief entertained by thoughtful and observant workers in the religious field that the machinery o the church, as it had long existed, did not afford sufficient scope for the activities of young men and women, and that their interest and energies, which might have been utilized to the encouragement of spiritual growth and practical Christianity, were in danger of being dissipated or lost. The plan suggested itself of giving them special work to do and of putting upon them certain responsibilities previously borne entirely by the elder brethren. The Christian Endeavor Society was the first development of this plan, and its quick success proved the correctness of the theory that young people were ready to engage in the work proposed, and had only needed proper direction for their efforts. The enthusiasm and earnestness with which they undertook the new duties and requirements showed that, in spite of the charge of frivolity and worldlymindedness made against the rising generation, the right foundation was there. The ability they developed for conducting services among themselves and the zeal with which, as a society, they entered upon all good works were a revelation to many who had doubted the practicability of the idea. The great attendance at their State and international gatherings proves that their interest has not waned. The Epworth League was the name given to these young people's societies in the Methodiat Church, and the success and popularity of this body has not been less than the other. The Young People's Union includes all organizations of youth, of whatever name, in the Baptist Church in America. The Christian Endeavor societies held their international convention, last week, in Montreal, and the Epworth League, the week before, in Cleveland, O. In both cases the attendance was large and the services interesting, not only to the delegates but to all present. The residents of both cities showed every attention in their

AFTER THE FOURTH OF JULY.

of young religious workers.

power to the visitors and used every ef-

fort to make their stay acreeable in

the intervals of the official work

At least five thousand delegates and

visitors are expected in Indianapolis

this week at the convention of the

Young People's Union, and there will

probably be many more. The city has

not a great deal to offer in the way of

attractions to interest strangers, but the

people are hospitable and warm-heart-

ed, and they will no doubt make their

feelings manifest and cause the visitors

to feel that they are welcome. It is a

city of churches and church-going peo-

ple, and it should be especially glad of

the opportunity to entertain this body

The most zealous patriot cannot complain that there was not ample and fervent patriotic demonstration on the Fourth of July. Probably there was never so general a display of the national colors, a more general celebration of the day, or so many patriotic speeches. This is encouraging, even if there is reason to fear that much of the demonstration is a kind of sentiment, which, in these times, has little practical value. The ridiculous performance of the Mayor of Chicago, swearing an audience to defend the flag of the country, presumably against a foreign foe, is in the line of the sensational, and, at the present time, of an altogether valueless sentiment. The day has passed when there could be fear that the American freeman would not stand up in defense of the emblem of the Republic. Thirty years ago that was a practical issue, and the decision was in favor of the flag and the authority for which it stands. At that time the Carter Harrison variety of patriots was not standing in defense of the flag with any degree of unanimity.

But all that is of the past. The Nation is in no danger of foreign invasion for the purpose of conquest. Unless all Europe could be consolidated to reassert a monarchical form of government for the world, which is out of the question, no formidable force could be arrayed against this Nation. The danger of the Republic is from within itself, and that danger is in the failure to insure good government, which consists in wholesome laws and their rigid enforcement. The weak point in the American system to-day is its local and municipal government. There is scarcely a city in the land in which the administration of affairs is not more expensive than it was ten or fifteen years ago, and less effective. The same is true in many counties. Taxes for municipal and local purposes are increased from year to year until they have become the great public burden of the people. Take the roll of members of any city council in the country and compare it with the rolls of twenty years ago, and it will be found that men of prominence and recognized capacity are the exception in such important boards where they used to be the rule. The machinery of a city is the most intricate that can be devised, and yet intelligent men commit it to men to whom they would not intrust the transaction of ordinary private business. Many of these men have no regard for the public welfare and are not animated by that sense of high public spirit which is unadulterated patriotism. If honest, they have not the capacity to deal with the affairs of cities, consequently they become the tools of a few bosses who fat-

ten off of the people. There is not a

was without foundation, and there is | could not be much better managed than they are by private corporations at much less than the present expense. In New York, \$16,000,000 of \$35,000,000 of annual taxes goes to the salary and wage list. In many cities the elements which hate law and order are able to dictate the homination of judges, and by the aid of good citizens elect them, with the tacit understanding that they can violate certain laws with impunity. Under this mercenary and incompetent management of cities taxes have rapidly increased, particularly the taxes on

homes. Increased taxation, inefliciency and rapidly increasing cost of municipal government, the debased condition of public morals, the failure to enforce the laws, the absolute immunity of a large class of lawbreakers, and the manipulation of the election machinery in municipal affairs are the evils of to-day and the dangers which threaten the permanency of the Republic. The remedy is within the reach of the voters who desire good government, if they are inspired by that self-denial which is practical patriotism. Perhaps there should be another Fourth of July for the inculcating of practical civie patriotism.

"YOUNG FOLKS THINK OLD FOLKS ARE FOOLS," ETC.

Everybody knows the adage and can complete it. As originally put, in avery old English play, it ran, "Young men think old men are fools, but old men know young men are fools." It would not be fair to confine so wise a saying to the male sex, and custom has kindly changed it so as to include the female as well. As a matter of fact, young women are no wiser than young men, though they have different ways of making fools of themselves.

It is very hard to convince a young person that he or she is a fool. This is due to two causes: first, every young man or woman, as the case may be, believes that he or she knows all that is worth knowing; and, second, no young man or woman likes to think that any person can know more than he or she does. A young person cannot understand why age or experience should bring wisdom. Trying to impress this fact on a young person is somewhat like trying to explain the difference in colors to a person born blind; it is simply beyond their comprehension. It is one of the misfortunes of life that each individual has to acquire his or her own experience. What a great thing it would be if wise old men and women could, on quitting the world, bequeath their experience in a concrete form to their children-that is, actually bequeath in such form that it could be utilized. Of course, they can relate their experiences or write them out and use the ordinary means of impressing them on their children, but this has no effect, for the reason above stated, that young people think they already know all that is worth knowing, and they cannot understand how any person's experience can be of value to them. Every person has to have his own experience. Elderly persons shudder to see young persons doing many things because they see the end from the beginning-they have seen the folly of it. But always the young person wants to see the foliy of it, too. He is not willing to take the word of an elder that such or such ; thing is foolish, vicious, injurious or dangerous; he wants to find it out for himself, and very often does so at frightful cost. "Experience," says Benjamin Franklin, "keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other." This is true of fools of all ages, but particu-

larly so of young fools. It is a common thing to hear old people tell what they would do if they had their lives to live over again "with my present experience." Ah, yes, if one could start out in the world with the experience of age he could avoid the follies of youth, but it is not so ordained. The inexorable law of the buman race is that each individual must acquire his or her own experience, and, as a general rule, no person profits much by the experience of any other. It has been so from the beginning of time, and will probably be so till the end. For every wise man or woman that dies there is a fool born. This fool will fo! low in the footsteps of other fools, learning wisdom only by sad experience, having it pounded into him in spite of himself, until when he gets to be an old man he will find himself offering good advice to young people. which they scornfully reject, and say ing to himself, as his father before him did, "Young people think old people are fools, but old people know young people are fools."

TWO SOULS AS ONE.

The sentimental theory concerning marriage, namely, that through it, two souls become one, is, for the most part, purely fanciful. At all events, the unity is not an immediate and inevitable result. Individuality in men and women is strengly developed in this revolutionary and progressive age, and even the most leving and harmonious of married couples do not adapt their varying natures to each other without more or less jar and conflict. Too often. when it happens that both members of a matrimonial partnership come to be of one mind, it is the stronger nature that has dominated the other; it is not a union of ideas and attributes. Either the man or the woman is the "one." and the other is simply ignored or suppressed. But it is the exceptional person who is not influenced by those with whom he is most closely associated, and even the character of the strong and forceful member of a family must be modified to some extent by the weakest member. This must be true even where the association carries the smallest measure of friendly regard. When love enters upon the scene, as it is assumed to do at every marriage, the process of adaptation is aided. Thoughts of the man and woman are led by this alchemist to run in the same channels and their eyes to see from the same angle. Even then the transformation into a unity that is without friction is a slow process. Sometimes it never comes about. The years that fate permits the large city in the country whose affairs | pair to dwell together are sometimes

not enough in which to remove all sharp corners of character and to make the wheels of one life run in complete harmony with those of the other so closely bound to it. It is possible that this complete unity and perfect combination of forces are not the most desirable conditions. There be those who assert that strong characters find their greatest enjoyment in the opposing elements and consequent surprises of other characters. But, however this may be, time, constant association and mutual affection bring about, with sufficient frequency, results that still give some support to the old theory of matrimonial oneness. A curious physical resemblance is not infrequently noted in old couples. This is, of itself, a good proof that the mental and spiritual unity exists also, for the thoughts have molded the features. They were not "one" when they were married, but years have made them so. The Jackson county couple who celebrated, on Friday, the seventieth anniversary of their marriage, must, in all those years, have reached the ideal condition that the theorists and sentimentalists describe. Even more than when they were young and ardent lovers their hearts must beat as one, each soul having no thought that the other does not share and approve. The fact that they have lived the seventy years together may be accepted as proof of this. With natures unadjusted to each other life would not have lasted them so long. The possibility of a companionship of seventy years with the respective partners of their joys and sorrows would, there is reason to suspect, cause some husbands and wives to lie down at once and die. The Jackson county couple having spent the scriptural limit of life in each other's company, give room for speculation as to whether, when separated at last into individual, independent souls, they can learn to stand alone in the "No-man's

Land" of another world. This is the opportunity for those who are urging the usefulness of university extension for the education of the people on practical economics. There is no one thing that is more needed than practical information on the functions of money. If the college professors have acquired practical information by studying the experience of the world with money, and can put this information in a popular and understandable form, they can accomplish a great good, not so much in lecturing to a few classes but in lecturing to audiences wherever they can be got together. During the fall and winter months college faculties, in connection with the friends of sound information, ought to be able to do much to banish the ignorance which exists regarding money and its functions.

A CABLE car ran off the track the other day in New York and scared the entire city nearly into spasms. The papers are filled with accounts of the alarming affair, and speak in apparent terror of the near advent of the "terrible trolley" in some of the streets. New York is too big to be scared at a streetcar accident, especially when caused by teamsters and others who are too slow and disobliging to get off the track. One of the things the citizens of the metropolis must learn is that it is dangerous to themselves, and not to the cars, to stand in front of cable and electric cars. They should come West and learn how to "hustle."

AMERICANS flatter themselves that they are the most accomplished and original advertisers on earth, but it has remained for a French periodical to announce that it has entered into a treaty with a considerable number of wealthy heiresses, both widows and maidens, who have solemnly bound themselves to marry no one who is not a subscriber to that paper. Of course, the circulation editor of the sheet is kept busy making affidavits showing the rapid

LUBBLES IN THE AIR. Perseverance. 'Tis well in life to emulate Man's faithful canine friend, Who'll chase his tail around and 'round

Till he has gained his end.

An Object of Pity. Watts-I feel awfully sorry for Biggerstaff

Potts-What's the matter with Biggerstaff? Watte-He is one of these fellows who car make a good appearance only when he is wearing a fur-lined overcoat.

Rank Pizen. "I've heared," said the man from Potato creek "that them centipedes in Mexico is so pizen that they leave a streak acrost a man's arm if they happen to crawl acrost it."

"It's so," assented the man with the ginger beard. "And what's more, that ain't all of it." The grocer knew that another story was coming, and the knowledge affected him so that he

The man with the giuger beard looked at the groaning grocer, and said: "Jedgin' from the sound you air makin', you must of been eatin' some of your own goods. But that is neither here ner there. I started out to tell about the time I was runnin' a engine on a railroad down in Mexico. I was green in them days; in fact, it was my first trip in that part of the country. I was lettin' her loose, on a down grade, when all of a sudden I notice the driver begin bumpin', and bumpin', like it was runnin' over rocks. Then the driver on the other side begun the same tricks. I piled on more steam and old 68 kept a staggerin', and when I got into Los Perdidas and got down to look at the old machine, I hope I may be jedged to be a liar if the whole tire an' felloes wasn't gone off of both drivers; and I'd made the run in on the spokes, I bet I turned pale as a sheet, but the Greaset station agent, he jist laughed. And then he toll me that it come from runnin' over the centipedes. The juice of them is so rank pizen that it eats up iron or steel jist the same as a July sun on snowdrift. Yas; centipedes is rank pizen, and don't you fergit it."

The man with the ginger beard then wandered out, and the grocer said to the man from Potato creek: "Anyhow, they 's a Judgment Day comin' and then you an' me will git our evens on him at last."

TOPICS OF CURRENT INTEREST.

UNDER a new law in Michigan, habitual drunkards are to be given a term of imprisonment, during which time the Keeley. or some other "jag" core is to be administered. It is a very different sort of temperance scheme from that of South Carolina. and if given a fair trial will be looked apon with equal interest by the people of other

THE census agents report that thirty-seven of one hundred farms in Wisconsin were under mortgage in 1890 to one-third their value, and that the average rate of interest

per cent. of that number own their homes without incumbrance.

THE people of Bridgeport, Conn., have recently dedicated a statue of the late P. T. Barnum which is said to be a fine work of art. Mr. Barnum gave the commission for the statue during his life, and with his usual shrewdness he gave it to one of the foremost of American saulptors, Thomas Ball, thus insuring what the great showman always liked, a good job.

THE supervising architect of the Treasury, who has charge of all public buildings has directed that bereafter all advertise ments for contracts on government buildings shall contain the words "no convict labor or the product of convict labor shall be used." This is a practical victory for organized labor, which has been trying for sometime past to have such an order issued.

THE tomato is a vegetable and not a fruit, because the Supreme Court of the United States has so declared. An importer labored under the impression that the tomato is a fruit, while the custom house held that it is not. The importer went to the courts, where Judge Gray declared that it is a vegetable, because it is served with those courses in dinners in which vegetables are served, and not as a dessert in which fruits are served. This shows that the great jurist goes outside of statutes and precedents for his law.

A son of Belial, in the quiet hamlet of Jericho, Long Island, has long sought to maintain the reputation of a tough and terror by interrupting the services in the village church from time to time by profane speech and ribald song. When Mr. Hoyt, a young man from a seminary, went there to preach, he was told of this disturber and counseled not to mind him. The other night the disturber appeared and began his interruptions, but no sooner had he begun than the muscular preacher was on him. He bounced him out of the church and then converted him into a sort of a road-roller, leaving the scoffer in a condition that will cause him to remember the application of muscular Christianity.

THE manufacture of the Krag-Jorgensen ritle, with which the regular army is to be | yell. armed, and afterward the National Guard regiments, will begin at the Springfield, Mass., armory at once. It is expected that this arm will replace the old Springfield rifle, now in use in the army, in about eighteen months. The new weapon weighs only 8% pounds, and its barrel is thirty inches in length and is rifled with four grooves. The bullet weighs 220 grains, propelled by thirty-seven grains of smokeless powder. It is of such high velocity and penetration that when it strikes a bone it passes through without shattering it. While it kills and disables more effectively than the old weapon, the chances of recovery from its cleaner wounds are far greater. This rifle has been selected, in preference to many others offered, by an experienced board of army

THE Chicago Tribune is frank enough to doubt that the claim of more than 2,000,000 population for that city on a basis of four persons to each name in the city directory is well founded. It says:

It has been claimed on the strength of the in crease in names in the Chicago directory for this year that the city has now over 2,000,000 residents. That there has been a great gain since last year is unquestioned, but it is absurd to say the population is 2,000,000 now. The compilers of the directory, estimating three persons to each name, place the total number of people at 1,-560,000. This is about right, and a gain in three years of 460,000 is some exult over. But enthusiastic individuals claim that there are four persons to each name. That may be correct in other cities, but it is not here, where the percentage of adult unmarried males is greater than in any Eastern town. Again, in this city the number of women not supporting families who work is so large, and the names of so many of them appear in the directory, that it is impossible to use old-fashioned ratios which long have ceased to be accurate. It is foolish to brag when there is nothing to be gained by it.

The Journal took this ground when the two million claim was first made. multiple of three inhabitants to each name in the directory is the highest that is justifiable under any circumstances, and as previously stated, this city has adopted the more conservative basis of two and one-half inhabitants to a name.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE authors' congress will be held at Chicago in July, from the 10th to the 17th of the month. PROF. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON'S biogra-

phy of Mr. Lowell is rapidly advancing. and is nearly ready for the printer. SAMUEL MINTURN PECK, the Alabama poet, is just now engaged in the unpoetical vocation of running a turkey farm at Tus-

"MAXWELL GREY," author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland" and "The Last Sentence," is the pseudonym of an English

lady, Miss M. G. Tuttiett. A COLLECTION of the privately printed booklets of the newly risen writer of verse, Norman Gale, is said to be already held

at the amazing price of \$450. DR. J. M. RICE'S "The Public School System of the United States," which ap peared in the Forum, will be published in book form by the Century Company in the

MRS. DELAND is said to be writing a story which deals with the marriage relation and with the question as to whether an uncongenial couple should remain together

MRS. W. K. CLIFFORD, the well-known English writer, was asked to put her autograph in one of her works to be sold at the United Service Bazar. She wrote above her name: "This is a bad little book, and was written by me."

WITH his "Dr. Pascal," now preparing Zola will bring his twenty-volume Rougon-Macquart series to a close. He will then write three elaborate novels on Lourdes, Rome and Paris, taking those places as typifying leading beliefs and social phases

of the day. DR. NICOLL, the editor of the Bookman. discovered J. M. Barrie. He was attracted by an unsigned article in the Edinburgh Evening Dispatch, found it was from Barrie's pen and employed him at once to write for the British Weekly, which he edited. "Anid Licht Idvle" and "A Window in

Thrums" appeared in this way. THE name of the Holland novelist, suther of "God's Fool" and other stories, is J. van der Poorsen-Schwartz. "Marten Maartens" being a nom de plume. In an introduction to a new serial just begun in the Outlook he says: "This is a true story. It is a story of what people call high life. is also a story of the life that is higher

ONE of the most talked-of English novels of the season, "The Heavenly Twins," is the work of a woman whose manuscripts were returned to her by publishers for many years with unfailing regularity. She would not be discouraged, and at last, in sending out once more an often-returned story, she opened her Bible in search of a comforting text and test. Her eye fell upon this verse: "The stone which the builders refused is become the headstone of the corner." She accepted the token; the manuscript this time was taken and published, and Sarah Grand had made her first start in literature.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

JULES VERNE is sixty-six years old and has written sixty-six books. The novelist leads a quiet, retired life at Amiens, and is a member of the municipal Council of that outy.

A MISSION priest recently returned to the City of Mexico from an Indian village, only two days' journey, and reports having discovered an Indian temple with seven large Azteo idols, to which the people prayed publicly.

It is the distinction of Rev. Mr. Blodgett, of Greenwich, Mass., that during his long pastorate in the village church there he has buried more people than the town conwas 6,64 per cent. In the cities having a tains. He has officiated at 624 funerals, population of 8,000 to 100,000 55.20 per cent. while the entire population of Greenwich of the families own their homes, and 68.48 | at the present time is only 570. Mr. Blod-

gett is seventy-eight years old, and for just half a century he has been the town's

only olergyman. SPEAKING of the late Prince Albert Victor, Sir Edwin Arnold said recently: 'He was always very careful about his clothes, and i believe that a man who is

careful about his clothes will be careful about his morals." EMMA SCHILLINGER, forty-four yearsold, has been awarded the gold medal of the Old Settlers of Chicago for "the girl working longest in same family." She has been with the same family since 1859. The same

family got no medal.

THERE is a deal of gossip running through the papers about the Duke of York and Princess May, whose marriage was celebrated on Thursday. It is said that the bridegroom is a physical wreck, and that the happiness of the Princess is entirely assumed. Some add that there are times when she cannot corceal her melancholy.

AMONG the count ses collections which have been going on in England for wedding presents to the Princess May are those of a shilling each from all men with the surname George, threepence from all women married in July, sixpence from all women born in May, sixpence from women between twenty-five and thirty years old, and others equally amusing.

THE birthplace of the late John G. Whittier, the poet, in Haverhill, Mass., bat been restored as nearly as may be to its original condition, and will soon be open to the public. The old fireplace in the kitchen has been restored, and much of the former furniture collected. There persons snowbound may again enjoy the genial warmth and glowing hospitality.

THE Conservative University, of Virginia, could not permit a woman to attend its lectures, but it did suffer Miss Caroline Preston Davis to stand its examinations in mathematics at the close of the year, and as she passed the whole course successfully the faculty bestowed on her the certificate of excellence and made her practically the first female graduate of the university. Dr. Thornton gave to the graduating class the privilege of conveying to her the honorary diploma and the boys did it with a

THE cause of woman's education receives new stimulus in the South by the action of the trustees of the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, and of the Tennessee State University in Knoxville, in voting to throw open their doors to the daughters as well as the sons of the two States. In the former they must be at least eighteen years old; in Tennessee it will be sufficient for them to have reached the age of seventeen. The women of Knoxville are raising a fund to build a dormitory for the girls.

THE annual reunion of the Order Knights and Ladies of the Round Table, a social and literary association, which has a membership among young people all over the country of about 210,000, will be held in the New York and Pennsylvania buildings at the world's fair on July 18 next, Addresses are expected from Margaret E Sangster, the famous "Postmistress" of Harper's Young People; Kirk Monroe, the author of the "Mate" stories; Hon. A. E. Stevenson, Vice President of the United States; Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Mrs. Potter Palmer and others.

IF Venus now were on the earth, On one thing you could bet: Her picture would be given with Some third-rate cigarette.

NOW, JUST SUPPOSE? Suppose the rattlesnakes were dead-What would we do? That watermelous were not red. That Georgia cabbage lost its head; That ten-pound 'taters went to bed-

What would we do! Suppose 'twas bot enough for you-What would you dol That tish as large as Hars grew. That storms ten miles a second blew: That mules kicked sky and stars out, too-

What would you do! THE FACTS IN THE CASE. My soul to-day Is far away Sailing some enchanting bay. But I am not. And that is what Makes summer so inferna! hot. -Denoit Free Fress.

A PREACHER'S REMINISCENCES.

An Evansville Church and Its Ways Forty-Five Years Ago. Bey. T. A. Goodwin, in Christian Advocate

That Sunday devoted to the old folks in Trinity Church, Lvansville, Ind., must have been an enjoyable occasion. At tirst I could not repress the wish that some one had thought of inviting me, the oldest living pastor of that church. But why should Only one man, so far as I know, yet lives who was a member in October, 1848, when I became the pastor of the only Methodist Episcopal Church in the then little city, and it was not a charge to be much desired at that. There were less than two hundred members, and some of these lived three miles in the country. The church was large enough for the congregation; but it was dingy inside and out, and approached from the street by uncovered wooden steps, too rickety to be safe; and it was menmbered by a debt of \$75 for wood, and oil and janitor's services, which could not be repudiated, as I learned at the first official meeting, and an unpaid balance of more than \$100 to my immediate predecessor, Rev. William V. Daniel, which no one thought of paying. He had received \$193, out of which he had paid \$40 house rent. Thestewards had provided the same house

for me, and my goods were taken from the steamboat to it, although I had notified them that I would not live in it. I told them I never had lived in such a house, and I did not think I would ever have to. Whereupon one, more outspoken than the others, quoted the Discipline at me, which said that a preacher that would not live in the house provided for him should have no "allowance" for house rent. But a better house was soon found at \$75 a year, and my "allowance" was made to cover it-\$216 quarterage, \$75 house rent and \$109 table expense, if they could raise it, making in all \$400.

The first thing was to liquidate that debt for fuel, and light, and janitor's services. Next came new steps outside, and whitewashing and painting within: and they seemed surprised that they could meet such drains upon their purses and live. But this was not all done at once. It took six months or more, and when conference came the entire "allowance" had been paid, with a surplus of \$75 in what was known as the "black-bag collection," which was "donated" to me as a compliment for having taught them how to raise money-the largest salary they had ever paid, and the first time they had ever paid up in full; and I have been informed that they never since have failed to pay in full all claims."

The Hawailan "Royal" Family. Rev. S. E. Bishop, in the Independent

Had a real hereditary royalty been displaced, one might have felt some compunetion. The present family, however, are not of royal descent. The parents, Kaupaskes and Keohokalole, were only secondgrade chiefs. What is worse, Kechokalole, rather exceeding the usual latitude of Hawaiian morals, hore two older children, Kalakana and Limokalani, to a mulatto paramour named John Blossom, a well-known shoemaker here tifty years ago. This has always been matter of general notoriety. A half brother of the two royal personages is still living here, a legitimate son of Blossom by a native wife. He bears a striking resemblance to both the late King and to the ex-Queen. The three have the same slight African trace in the hair. The knowledge of this tends to impair the sentiment of loyalty. It is not worth while to discuss the genealogy of the remaining princess. The pedigree of no individual of the tribe bears investigation in any part of it. White Hawali loathes them, and native Hawaii has no respect for them, save as after a fashion representg the sovereignty of the native race

Must Have Been from New York New York Daily America.

Marshall Wilder told this story last night: "A tough landed in Chicago recently, and a friend of his was showing him the sights of the wonderful White City. They were walking along Michigan avenue, and the guide said: 'see that,' pointing in the direction of Lake Michigan, 'that's a lake.'

"'A lake,' answered the tough, screwing up his 'mug' and looking disdainfully at the big body of water. 'A take! wacher givin' me? I'll come along here some night with a sponge and steal that,"